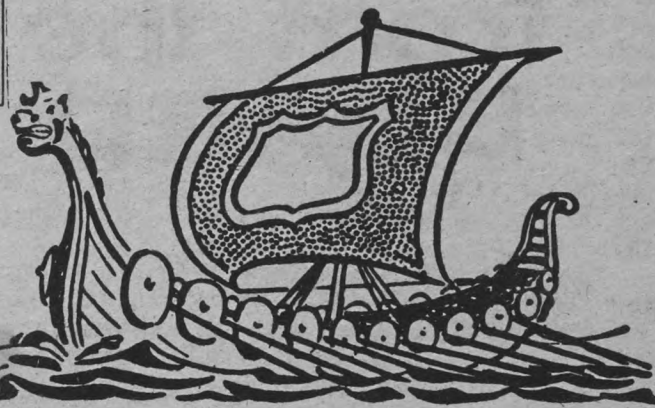


Scandinavian Centre News



PUBLISHED BY THE SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LIMITED

VOL. XV No. 8

If undelivered return to:
10203 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

August 1975

SCANDINAVIAN QUEEN CONTEST

CANADA ICELANDIC CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE

October 3-12, 1975

By Paul H.T. Thorlakson, C.C., M.D., Conference Chairman

1975 is the Centennial of the arrival of the first 285 Icelandic settlers in Manitoba. To observe this 100th Anniversary, people interested in the Icelandic Tradition are gathering in Winnipeg during the first and second weeks of October. I would like to extend to you, your family, and freinds an invitation to attend.

There will be many exciting events to interest people of all ages. The Canada Iceland Centennial Conference on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Oct. 3-5, will bring together some of the foremost authorities on our culture in the world to discuss the theme, "The Icelandic Traditions, in a Multicultural Society".

There will be an exhibit of paintings by the renowned Canadian-American artist of Icelandic origin, Emile Walters, at the Winnipeg Art Gallery, October 2 to November 2.

The Male Voice Choir of Reykjavik will give concerts at: Winnipeg, October 3; Brandon, October 6; and Lunda, October 8.

A church service will be presided over by the Bishop of Iceland, the Most Reverend Sigurbjorn Einarsson.

A special Convocation of the University of Winnipeg with Dr. H. E. Duckworth, President of the University presiding, is being arranged for the conferring of an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on His Grace, the Bishop.

There will be a presentation of two bronze plaques to Dr. H. E. Duckworth, President of the University of Winnipeg, and to Dr. Ernest Sirluck, President of the University of Manitoba, to com-

memorate a combined period, to date, of 50 years of instruction in Icelandic Language and Literature at the two Universities: Wesley College (now the University of Winnipeg), 1901-1926, and at the University of Manitoba, 1951-1975. The guest speaker on this occasion will be the Honourable John Munro, the Minister responsible for Multiculturalism in the Government of Canada.

During October 6-10, there will be a special cruise on the M.S. Gord Selkirk on the Red River and Lake Winnipeg, visiting places where the Icelandic pioneers lived and worked, with stop-

Continued on Page 12
CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE

Two Important Events at Scandinavian Centre

Refreshment and Cheese Party

By Per Nielsen

On Wednesday, August 27 there will be held a Refreshment and Cheese Party at the Scandinavian Centre. This is for the preliminary judging of the Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest 1975-76.

The five Scandinavian ethnic groups will present their girls they have chosen to represent them in the annual Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest. In the past years this party has been held on a Sunday afternoon where coffee was served.

This year's pre-judging

party will be held on a Wednesday evening. There will be music by our new stereo system. Refreshments and cheese as well as coffee will be available. A small admission fee will be charged at the door.

At this time, make the mark on your calendar. Plan to attend and BRING the whole family.

Come out and see if the girl from YOUR society has a chance to become the next Scandinavian Centre Queen. Hope to see you all on the evening of August 27 around 8 o'clock. □

Queen Contest

By Margaret Cameron

The Miss Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest was discussed. The contest is sponsored by the Scandinavian Centre with the five Scandinavian groups participating. Each group sponsors a candidate in the contest.

The young lady should be of Scandinavian origin and between the ages of 17 and 21. The judges will meet with the queen contestants for their first judging and interview at a coffee party and social at the Scandinavian Centre on Aug. 27 at 7 p.m. The second interview and crowning will take place at a dance in September. Please phone Margaret Cameron, chairwoman of the contest, at 455-2064. We must have more information regarding the contestants. I sincerely hope we shall have a good contest with five lovely young ladies participating.

They will be judged on appearance, poise, speech, knowledge of Canada and the country they represent, talent, skill and enthusiasm. □

Norwegian Western Barbeque and Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest

By Per Nielsen

Saturday, September 13 is the evening when it all takes place—the final judging of the girls for the Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest. You can join in the excitement of a new Queen being crowned.

To tell the truth, and please don't laugh, but the title of the evening is Norwegian Western Barbeque and Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest. The Scandinavian Centre has amalgamated for this evening with the Sons of Norway and are making two small parties into one big one. This will be an evening to remember. The cocktail party begins at 6:30, and on or about 7:30 the barbeque will be ready and you can then sit down and enjoy a delicious steak or whatever you like because you bring whatever you like to cook and eat as far as the meat is concerned. We shall have the salad, baked potatoes, etc., etc., for you.

At about 8:30 there will hopefully be five girls who will not have eaten yet because they probably will have butterflies in their tummies. Maybe you will even have some yourself, sitting there and hoping that the girl from your society will be the winner.

After we have crowned the new Queen, everyone can relax and dance to the wonderful tunes of Ruben Mitchel and his Orchestra.

Do your planning well in

Continued on Page 12
IMPORTANT EVENTS



Miss Scandinavian Centre Queen for 1974-75,
Inge Nielsen.

SPLINTERS FROM THE MANAGER'S DESK

By Margaret Cameron

The board of directors met on July 14 with six members present.

The main topic for discussion was the expansion of the Centre. The board feels very strongly that this must take priority at this time. Many members have expressed their opinions on this and that is good. It is often hard for your board of directors to advance with such projects without knowing just how the shareholders feel about our decisions and actions on your behalf. We shall be happy to hear from you, the shareholders and members. Let us know your wishes regarding the expansion of the Centre. Now is the time for action. Think about it and let us think positively. Total of 100 points. □

PLEASE and THANK YOU

TO THOSE WHO CORRESPOND WITH THE SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE NEWS

By Leslie L. Morris
Managing Editor

Any correspondence whatsoever concerning the Scandinavian Centre News must be sent to the following address:

Scandinavian Centre News
10203 - 78 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

This includes correspondents' society news articles; any other news stories, articles, pictures, poems, letters to the editor or paper, advertising and payments for advertising, donations to the paper, changes of addresses, and anything else pertaining to the Scandinavian Centre News.

Much information, correspondence, moneys and other things are going elsewhere and delaying answering or using in the paper. If something is worth writing, it is worth sending to the right place.

It is also to be noted that phone calls for any reason concerning the paper is poor practice. Too much misinformation, misspellings and general confusion is needlessly caused because something is phoned in instead of being written down and sent to the correct address. Also please remember that others are not mind readers—unless it is written down the way you want it printed, there is much room for errors.

The Manager of the Scandinavian Centre has reminded me that he does not want to receive correspondence for the Scandinavian Centre News. The Scandinavian Centre and the Scandinavian Centre News are two separate offices and have different addresses. He does not wish to handle my mail, and I don't wish to handle his.

We all would be indeed grateful to have this noted and abided by. Thank you. □

LETTER

Mr. Harv Haugen, President
Scandinavian Centre
Dear Harv:

On behalf of the Edmonton Klondike Association, I wish to express to you and your Board of Directors, our sincere appreciation for your hospitality and warm welcome extended to our members on the evening of May 13 for our inaugural Co-ordinating Committee meeting.

It was indeed a privilege to be hosted by your organization and please convey a special thank you to the ladies who prepared the excellent fare of Scandinavian dishes.

The interest and involvement by organizations such as yours, is invaluable to maintain the community spirit and pride in Edmonton's Klondike Days festival.

We sincerely hope that the enthusiasm of your members which was so evident during our evening together, will continue, as your support will long be remembered by our Association.

Yours truly,
EDMONTON KLONDIKE
DAYS ASSOCIATION
W. Bagshaw,
Acting President □

By Peter Elander

Thursday, August 7 is an important day.

On this date the Directors from all the Societies will meet here at the Centre to see and hear about the proposed plan for the expansion.

Erling Winquist and Ben Matthiesen (Centre Development Directors) will make the presentation. Per Nielsen (Inter-Group Liaison Director) and yours truly will also be there.

This will be the opportunity for the leaders of the Societies to give their input in the planning. Hopefully the meeting will be a lively one with strong and sound participation of everyone.

Saturday, September 13 is another important date.

To me, it is a big thrill, because the Societies have decided to work together to make the Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest the best ever. Yes, the Societies have started to co-operate

International Travel

Statistics Canada reports that preliminary estimates show Canada earned \$178 million from international travel in the first three months of this year. But Canadians travelling abroad spent \$680 million in the same period, leaving the international travel account with a deficit of \$502 million.

United States residents spent \$134 million in Canada and \$44 million was spent by visitors from all other countries. Canadian resident spending abroad in the first quarter of 1975 was estimated at \$459 million in the U.S. and \$221 million in all other countries.

The travel account deficit of \$502 million in the latest period was up from \$362 million in January-March 1974. □

THANK YOU FOR YOUR DONATION

Harold MARKSTROM, Edmonton — \$3.00

Gunnar Nielson, Edmonton — \$5.00

Mr. and Mrs. Sam HOLTEN, Kelowna, B.C. — \$12.00

Karl LEANDER, Edmonton — \$5.00

Mathias MYHRE, Dawson Creek — \$5.00

Colin SKORI, Kinsella — \$10.00

ICELANDIC SOCIETY, Edmonton — \$20.00

Bjorgvin SIGURDSON, Calgary — \$5.00 □

LIST OF NAMES OF PRESIDENTS OF SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETIES IN EDMONTON

DANISH — Claus Jacobsen, 10981 - 164 Street, 489-1494

FINNISH — Heikki Sario, 142, 8745 - 165 Street, 489-6266

ICELANDIC — Leif Oddson, 6412 - 84 Street, 466-6838

NORWEGIAN — Wally K. Broen, 9560 - 111 Avenue, 474-2006

SWEDISH — Leonard Eliasson, 13011 - 135 Street, 455-9457

SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE — Harvey Haugen, 8806 - 162 Street, 489-1171 & 425-3817

even more. This gives great promise for the future.

The food is going to be the best, because you are going to make it yourself on the Barbecue's the Sons of Norway will be setting up. THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE EVENING WILL BE THE CROWNING OF THE CENTRE QUEEN. But the added feature will be entertainment by at least four of the Societies. This should be good for some laughs.

Yes, there will also be dancing.

So please mark your calendar for September 13.

Order your tickets early. We expect to have a sold-out house for a big event like this.

July 6 and 7 are dates I shall remember for awhile. The Centre was broken into both days. But the losses were small, and the damage not too great. But this is not the kind of visitor I like to see. All other visitors are most welcome. Be proud of your Centre. Show it off. □

SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HONOURARY PRESIDENT

Sig Sorenson
8909 - 77 Avenue 466-1839

PRESIDENT

Harv Haugen
8806 - 162 Street 489-1171

VICE-PRESIDENT

INTER-GROUP LIAISON

Per Nielsen
257 South Ridge 436-4109

SECRETARY

SHARE TRANSFERS & RECORDS
Eileen Peterson
2 Beacon Cr., St. Albert 459-3706

TREASURER

CHARTER FLIGHTS
Doug Peterson
6216 - 92B Avenue 466-9061

CENTRE OPERATIONS

Gary Johnson
15215 - 79A Avenue 484-1639

CULTURAL

Margaret Cameron
10740 - 133 Street 455-2064

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Elmer Kankkunen
3304 - 106 Avenue 477-6751

SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE NEWS

Stan Hafso
11739 - 38A Avenue 435-8964

PUBLICITY & SCANDAPADES

Solli Sigurdson
11403 - 42 Avenue 435-4368

CENTRE DEVELOPMENT

Ben Matthiesen
912, 11307 - 99 Avenue 482-3930
Erling Winquist
10 Sheridan Dr., St. Albert 459-7075

FLIGHT ORGANIZER

Vera Nielsen
12424 - 141 St., Edmonton 454-5438

The Scandinavian Centre News

is published by The Scandinavian Centre Co-operative Association Limited, 14220 - 125 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3C2, produced by Morris Publishing Company, 10205 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E1 and printed by Central Web Offset Limited, 14829 - 123 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The deadline for material to be published is the 15th of each month. Unless special arrangements are made anything received later may have to be left till the next issue.

Cost of advertising is \$2.50 per column inch per issue, or \$2.00 per column inch on a yearly contract.

Each member of The Scandinavian Centre receives The Scandinavian Centre News each month free for life. Non-members may subscribe at \$6.00 annually, payable to the Treasurer, Scandinavian Centre and sending it to the Director, Scandinavian Centre News, Mr. Stan Hafso, 11739 - 38A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

Scandinavian groups, societies, organizations, associations or clubs may receive the paper by sending a list of members' names and addresses. A mailing charge of 6¢ per copy will be charged. This payment and other correspondence should be addressed to: The Scandinavian Centre News 10203 - 78 Street Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

DIRECTOR

Stan Hafso
11739 - 38A Avenue, Edmonton
Res. 435-8964 — Bus. 479-2036

MANAGING EDITOR

Leslie L. Morris
10203-10205 - 78 Street, Edmonton
Phone 469-8854

CORRESPONDENTS

Danish Society DANIA
Lili Nielsen
3903-111A St., Edmonton 435-5655

ICELANDIC SOCIETY of Edmonton

Leif Oddson
6412 - 84 St., Edmonton 466-6838

LEIF EIRIKSSON Icelandic Club

Björgvin Sigurdson
6303 Lynch Cr. S.W., Calgary

FINNISH SOCIETY of Edmonton

Elmer Kankkunen
3304-106 Ave., Edmonton 477-6751

Sons of Norway SOLGLYT

Betty Broen
10643-43 St., Edmonton 466-8461

Sons of Norway

NORTHERN LIGHTS
Shirley Olson
Box 36, Sexsmith, Alberta

Sons of Norway RONNING

Florence Nickolson
Camrose, Alberta

Vasa Lodge SKANDIA

Millie Weiss
11432-85 St., Edmonton 477-7553

Vasa Lodge BUFORD

Dolores Johnson
RR1 Warburg, Alberta T0C 2T0

Vasa Lodge NORDSTJARNAN

Sherry Havanka
Wetaskiwin, Alberta

Moose Jaw SCANDINAVIAN CLUB

Christine Ellingson
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

STEPHAN G. STEPHANSSON

Society
L. K. Johnson
Markerville, Alberta

SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT



By Betty Broen

In June, Gladys and Emeth Clark and Mathilda and Andy Mjaatveit attended a dinner and dance at the Ronning Lodge in Camrose. Following dinner, former Solglyt charter member Mr. Nels Wilman was presented with a life membership. We were very sorry to hear that Mr. Wilman died on June 27.

Also in June, Gladys and Emeth Clark spent a week visiting Gladys' family in Regina.

More of our members who have been visiting in Norway this summer are Mrs. Martha Venoasen and her granddaughter, Patricia McBride; and Mrs. Ragna Sivertsen accompanied by Mrs. Evelyn Stien of Summerland, B.C.

Best wishes to Mrs. Madeleine Koshuta for a speedy recovery from an ankle injury which occurred while she was visiting in Norway with her daughter in May. We are glad to hear that despite her ankle Mrs. Koshuta had a very enjoyable visit in Oslo, Bergen and Stavanger.

Our sympathies are extended to the family and friends of member Mr. Olaf Rost who died June 25 at the Lynwood Hospital.

Congratulations to Olga McBride and her sister-in-law, Hilda Venoasen, who did the interior decorating on the B. and H. Construction Company home at the Parade Homes. Their entry won the award for the best all around home at the show in June.

Mrs. Betty Anderson and her daughter, Carol, have returned from a visit with friends in Vancouver and Gibson's Landing.

Anders Anderson Junior is working in Yellowknife for the summer months at the Hudson's Bay Northern Store.

Orla and Sven Tychsen have had family visitors recently. Orla's brothers and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Sannes, of Swift Current, Sask., and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Sannes, of Ottawa, Ont.; and Orla's sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Reg Smith, of Hazelt, Sask. All gathered together for a good visit at the Tychsen home.

Cultural Director Mrs. Astrid Hope visited Red Deer with friends Ole and Winn Dahl for the ethnic fair on the July 1st holiday. Astrid reported that this was a very successful venture.

A reminder to sons and daughters 16 years of age or less of lodge members concerning our essay contest. Entries must be in by September 15 to Mrs.

Astrid Hope, 6307 - 103A Ave. The title of the essay is to be "Why I Would Have Liked to Have Been on the Ship 'Restauration' in 1825".

Prizes will be awarded at Leif Ericksen night Oct. 4. Get out your typewriter or pen and paper, kids, and start composing.

Queen Karin Nasset and Mrs. Astrid Hope were hostesses at the legislative gardens for the Klondike Garden Party on July 19.

Mark Hafso and a friend, Chris Kortlander, of California have been visiting the Hafso family in Viking and Edmonton. Mark is Molly Cooper and Stan Hafso's nephew.

Mrs. Merle Larson has been very busy recently as chairwoman of the Airport Welcoming Committee for the Klondike Days Association.

Recently in Edmonton were John and Della Broen and their three children. Wally Broen's brother, John, and his family are moving from Montreal to Melbourne, Australia, and stopped enroute to visit with family and friends.

Knut Svidal is attending the university summer session, taking education courses. He is keeping Rose busy typing his assignments. Kaare Svidal will attend Pioneer Camp at the end of July.

Selma Sorenson's brother and sister-in-law have been guests at the Sorenson's. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Johnson visited Selma and Sig on their return home to McLaughlin from a holiday in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Berdahl will holiday in the United States and visit relatives in Saskatchewan in August.

Norwegian Mr. Harald Ruud, who was visiting his brother in Yellowknife on his first visit to Canada, became ill suddenly and was transported to Edmonton's University Hospital for surgery. As Mr. Ruud does not speak any English he is especially grateful to Mr. Bjorn (Fred) Wibe who visited him in the hospital and took him home to visit as well. Mr. Ruud expects to return home to Norway soon with memories of the friendliness of our citizens.

Lodge members from Edmonton who will be going on the staff of the Language Camp in August are Mrs. Irene Hovde, Mrs. Astrid Hope and Mrs. Bernice Nyhus.

Mrs. Hope will be taking her grandchildren, Teresa and Trevor Sarchuk, to the camp which will be held Aug.

Mountain Dairy Farming in Norway

By Olaf Sveen

Farmers in many parts of Norway used to take their cattle to pastures up in the mountains during the summer. Such a place where the cattle were kept is called a seter. Freely translated this is a summer cheese farm, and the building where the people stayed is called a chalet. As many cattle as possible were kept over the winter, even on a more or less starvation diet, just so they would have as many heads as possible to fatten during the summer season and get as much as they could out of the herd before winter set in again. This has been going on since the early days of farming in Norway. It is now out of style and I believe the main reason is that much feed is imported and people don't think it is economical to let their milk cows run around up in the hills.

About the earliest mention we have of seter is in the saga of Saint Olaf in Snorri's "Heimskringla". The king and his men were fleeing to Gardariki (Russia) and they were on their way over the mountains between Sunnmore and Lesja when this happened: "The king and all those with him sat down to eat. When he had eaten his fill he inquired whether there was any chalet in the valley above the scree and near the mountain where they could pass the night. Brusi said: 'There are some chalets called Graeningar, but no one can stay there during the night on account of the trolls and noxious spirits that haunt the place.' The king said that they should proceed, saying that he would pass the night at

24-31 at Pigeon Lake.

Mrs. Hovde's daughter, Inge, and granddaughters, Rhonda and Tina Mickla, will accompany her. Hope you are feeling fine again soon, Irene.

Mrs. Nyhus' children, Linda, Gregg and Anders will attend the camp also.

Application forms may be obtained from:

Mrs. Astrid Hope—469-4747
Mrs. Bernice Nyhus — 487-1450

Mrs. Gail Peterson — 466-9061

It is hoped that Edmonton will have a good number of members attending.

Mark Sept. 13 on your calendar. Come out to the Scandinavian Centre and support our queen, Karin in the Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest. The occasion is our Western Barbecue and Dance. This will be a great way to start out the fall season. See you all there.

Next month's correspondent will be Betty McKevitt, phone 426-5126. □

this chalet. The king passed the night at the chalet. And in the middle of the night, when the men were asleep, a hideous voice was heard near the milking pen that spoke: 'King Olaf's prayers now burn me so,' said the evil spirit, 'that I can't remain at my own house and home and I must flee now and never come back to this chalet.' But in the morning when his men awoke the king proceeded up to the mountains and said to Brusi: 'Let a farm be established here and he who lives here will always have enough to support him, for the grain here will never be damaged by frost neither above the farm or below it.'

So far, Snorri, I have no way of checking if the king's prediction came true, but to me it seems like a very interesting story about a seter, and told in few words.

The historian Gwyn Jones says in his book "A History of the Vikings": "The whole area north of Trollheimen and west of the Keel (the Swedish border), while testing, is not inimical to man. On the higher ground and in favoured spots, even on quite high mountains, there were stretches of excellent grass, and the local inhabitants (not only in the Trondelag, but everywhere in Norway) had early learned to make use of such. Throughout the summer their flocks and herds grazed these pastures, were driven up in the spring, and back down in the autumn. In places the pasture was common to all, but increasingly the husbandman came to have his own upland grazing, his seter. Sometimes the seter was of a permanent nature, but whether permanent or seasonal it was a factor of high significance for the economic, social and political life of the country."

Continued on Page 11
DAIRY FARMING

DR. T. O. WALHOVD
DENTIST

510 Empire Bldg., Edmonton
Phone: 422-2783

VISIT

Victor Losa Jewellers

9816 Jasper Avenue - 426-3269
for personalized service on all
Sales and Repairs
Walter Meyer - Proprietor

DR. E. H. DRESEN
DENTIST

10073 - 156 Street
489-0110 — Phones — 489-1857
Afternoon and Evening
Appointments



STAN HAFSO



shaw
piano and organ centre

Park Plaza Shopping Centre

11828 - 103 Street

Bus. 479-2036 Res. 435-8964



FRAME/CRAFT 7711 LTD.

7711 - 85 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
Telephone 465-6171

**A COMPLETE INSURANCE
SERVICE IS AVAILABLE TO YOU
BY PHONING 424-7311**



Sig Sorenson

PROFESSIONAL

PERSONALIZED

SERVICE



Knut Svidal

SORENSEN ASSURANCE SERVICE LTD.

Centennial Building, Edmonton, Alberta

PHONE 424-7311

New Icelandic Publication

Just recently, **Atlantica & ICELAND REVIEW** started publishing a special "news-paper" which appears once a month. The new publication is called **NEWS FROM ICELAND**.

As the editor-publisher of **Atlantica & ICELAND REVIEW**, Iceland's only English language periodical, **Haraldur J. Hamar**, says: "For over 10 years, I have become increasingly aware of the keen interest in various circles abroad for general news and regular information on developments in the economy, foreign trade and industry of Iceland, not least the fishing industry."

"Besides what has been done—and will be done in the future to meet the demand for information on Iceland by publishing **Iceland Review** we have now launched a separate monthly news-paper - like publication, **NEWS FROM ICELAND**."

As this is the only available regular news service in a foreign language coming from Iceland, **NEWS FROM ICELAND** can keep you up to date on all the important developments on the Icelandic scene.

This new paper is not entirely new—as all those familiar with **Atlantica & ICELAND REVIEW** probably remember the news pages accompanying each issue of

the magazine. This supplement constituted the only regular news publication in a foreign language that came from Iceland. However, with the urgent nature of news, quarterly frequency (as the **Atlantica & ICELAND REVIEW** is) is hardly sufficient any more. Therefore, they have decided to make the news pages available, separately, in a slightly different form—more extensive in coverage, and on a monthly basis.

As before, **Atlantica & ICELAND REVIEW** magazine will appear quarterly; it will bring you Iceland in its vivid colours, continuing to illustrate and interpret in depth what life there is all about.

NEWS FROM ICELAND will carry general news, as well as highlights on business, trade, tourism and industry—not least their all important fisheries. And at the same time, they wish to serve their foreign visitors during their stay there.

A one year's subscription to **NEWS FROM ICELAND** is \$5.90 by surface mail. For airmail delivery to anywhere in the world, add \$2.00 for a total of \$7.90. The address is:
NEWS FROM ICELAND
P.O. Box 93
Reykjavik, Iceland

A Letter from Donna

GREETINGS FELLOW SCANDINAVIANS

By Donna Cameron

I hope all is well with the Scandinavian Centre and things will begin soon with our yearly show, **Scandapades**. I have the confidence that it will be a very good show, since we have so many talented people involved with our organization.

There is the possibility that I shall return in December for Christmas, and I hope to see the rehearsals well underway. And as for the young people's group, I hope it is in existence. We have many people with good ideas and this idea is one that I believe to be necessary for the Scandinavian Centre for the future. If we don't start now, we shall not have the new, young ideas we need to continue on. A need to keep the Scandinavian culture alive is very important, and I know that all of you are in agreement with me. Is that not the reason for our Centre? And a new and larger Centre, with more facilities for more cultural activities? What has happened to that idea? For so long a time now, I have not known what has been happening in the Scandinavian Centre, but now I hope to receive the **Scandinavian Centre News**, and again I shall have an idea.

The year that I spent as Queen was a very special one for me, since I have been involved with the Centre for most of my life. It was the year of the twentieth anniversary of **Scandapades**, the tenth anniversary of the Scandinavian Centre and many other things as well that meant so much to me. I hope that the Queen of this year and the following years are as lucky.

As for myself right now, nothing much has been happening. I have had to go to Mexico City twice for documents, but I have been very lucky. There is a law or a ruling that you must be in Mexico, working for five years before you can receive a certain number (F.M. No.). I have been in Mexico for only five and a half months now and I have that number, but then I work for a governmental commission.

It's a very unusual organization, this **Comision del Sur de Jalisco**. In reality only three persons work for the the **Comision**. They are the director, another lawyer and the assistant to the director. The other people who work here are working for different programs, like the construction of houses, or the construction of wells for drinkable water, or experimental farms or small

LETTER

I am enclosing herewith a poem of mine, which is self-explanatory, and which I thought you might wish to print in the **Scandinavian Centre News**.

It was my good fortune to do my life work as Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures, largely in the Norwegian field, at the University of North Dakota for nearly forty years (1929-1967). Thus I have had and still have, I am happy to add, a large number of friends among my Norwegian kinsmen, to speak as a native Icelander. Mrs. Beck, who was prominently identified with Icelandic and Scandinavian organizations in San Francisco for many years, shares that feeling with me.

To our many Icelandic and other friends in Edmonton we send our warm greetings.

Cordially yours,
Dr. Richard Beck
University Professor
Emeritus

industries to create work for the poor people, and many other things as well. For myself I would much prefer to work in the agricultural department and right now I am in the process of changing my work.

When I was in the program, **CANADA WORLD YOUTH**, I was working in the experimental farm, **Las Clavellinas**, and felt very much at home there—very contented just to work in the field or help the veterinarians or paint signs, or do a lot of other things. Many people who work there I consider to be very good friends and these people are the primary reason that I decided to try to stay and work in this country of Mexico. But for the last month I have been working

GRUPO INDUSTRIAS del PUEBLO. This is a small group of industries that is creating work for the poor people of this region. One industry creates another and this one makes another and on and on. There are about 77 factories now and the idea is only about two years old. But, by the new year there should be about 1,000 different factories, making all that is necessary for living well and other things of usefulness, like tiles for roofs, chalk, furniture, toys, clothing, sombreros, bread, cheese, shoes, etc. I was working in the toy factory in the afternoon, and in the morning, I was working in a cultural brigade for these different industries. These factories are situated in different towns and the main offices are in the town that I live in. This Brigade starts different programs for the people, like theatre, music, dance and many other such things. It's very interesting, but not sufficient work. Now I shall have

A Tribute to the Norwegian Pioneers

By Dr. Richard Beck

A cultural treasure, and far beyond measure,
They brought from the ancestral strand;
In song and in story was written the glory
Of their heroic people and beautiful land.

A fountain of strength in their pioneer toil
Was the heritage gleaned from the ancestral soil;
When trials beset them, a life-giving stream,
In hours of darkness the light and the dream.

To enrich the life of their children and nation,
And preserve the treasure for each generation,
Was always their purpose.
— And forget it never:
That fountain of strength flows as richly as ever.

(Originally written for the 4th District Sons of Norway which embraces the States of North Dakota and Montana, as well as the Province of Alberta, this poem is here offered as a tribute to the Norwegian pioneers generally in this year which marks the 150th Anniversary of Norwegian Immigration to America.)

another set of problems rearranging my work.

If I can do what I want I shall be very lucky and very contented for the rest of the time that I have here. I shall be working in the field probably with the horticulturists, and planting, picking and weighing the different vegetables and fruits. If I can do that, all will be perfect. Anyway, I have a responsibility to work for the **Comision del Sur de Jalisco** for the next year, and I shall fill that obligation. It is not a legal obligation, but a personal one. When that year is finished, who knows what will happen, and what I shall do.

Anyway, luck to all of you and if I return to Edmonton, I hope to see you all . . .
Salutations for all.

Bye for now.

Donna Cameron

Iceland's Fisheries Limits to Be Extended

"A decision is expected shortly as to when this year Iceland's fisheries limits will be extended from the current 50 miles to 200 miles," Iceland's Foreign Minister **Einar Agustsson** said, in a brief interview with **NEWS FROM ICELAND**, just as it was going to press. When asked if he anticipated a new "codfish war", he

answered with a firm "No."

Queried further about whether any negotiations with other nations had taken place regarding special fishing rights in Icelandic waters, he replied, again, in the negative, but added: "If other nations ask for negotiations with us, we are ready to open talks with any concerned party." He, however, declined to comment on what posture the Icelandic government might take in case of such developments.

The Foreign Minister stated: "The timing of the planned extension of the fishing limits is being discussed by the government, and also by a special committee that is composed of representatives from all of the country's political parties. A final decision on the exact date may be expected soon." Continuing, he said: "We have sought to publicize our cause internationally, wherever this has proved feasible—and, besides, our arguments for adopting the current 50-mile fishing line must be fresh in the memory, as this action was taken not long ago. The reasoning behind our forthcoming move to protect our fishing waters is essentially the same, so our present rationale must be clear to all concerned parties. Since the last extension of Iceland's fishing limits took place, international opinion has changed drastically, and the world community as a whole now sees the issues involved in a different light. The prevailing atmosphere is favourable to us now, and our position will gain much strength from that fact," **Einar Agustsson** finally said.

All previously-negotiated agreements whereby Iceland has granted other nations limited fishing rights within the 50 miles will expire on November 13—namely, those with Britain, the Faroe Islands, Norway and Belgium.

In a recent newspaper interview, the Icelandic Minister of Fisheries, **Matthias Bjarnason**, was asked about his point of view on negotiations that would allow other nations special fishing rights inside the 200-mile limits. As for this, he answered: "I can state without hesitation that my opinion is that, in extending the fisheries limits to 200 nautical miles, Iceland must, first and foremost, be concerned with exploiting all protected waters for itself. The annual catch of demersal species taken on the fishing grounds around Iceland has been decreasing steadily—despite increased efforts on the part of the fishing industry. Total utilization of the new fishing zone will therefore be necessary for us. At the same time, it cannot be denied that Iceland needs to maintain friendly relationships with other

Continued on Page 11
LIMITS EXTENDED

VASA LODGE SKANDIA



By Millie Weiss
The July meeting was held in the Clubhouse at Pigeon Lake on July 5 at 7:30 p.m. with Leonard Eliasson as chairman. Lunch was served by Carol Banks and Margaret Engvald. Thank you, ladies.

Lillie Boyer, Alma Samuelson and Cliff Dahl were reported not feeling too well.

Ray and Doreen Nyroos, Lenart and Joan Peterson left for Sweden on July 10. Bon Voyage.

The Strawberry Tea and Country Store Sale was held on June 22 with a good attendance reported. The Ladies Auxiliary also had a raffle and the winners of the prizes were:

- FIRST**
ELECTRIC PERCOLATOR
F. O'Neil
#23 Arlington Apts.
Edmonton, Alta.
- SECOND**
ELECTRIC WALL CLOCK
Millie Weiss
11432 - 85 St.
Edmonton, Alta.

First Annual Report of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism

Presented to the Honourable John Munro, Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism on December 14, 1974 and released with his permission.
By Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism Ottawa, 1975
(As an interest to Scandinavian cultural groups it is our intention to reproduce the contents of this booklet over the next few months. — Editor)

"National Unity, if it is to mean anything in the deeply personal sense, must be founded on confidence in one's own individual identity; out of this can grow respect for that of others and a willingness to share ideas, attitudes and assumptions. A vigorous policy of Multiculturalism will help create this initial confidence. It can form the base of a society which is based on fair play for all." — The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, to the House of Commons, 8 October, 1971.

The great debate in the 1960's was over the question of relations between the Canadians of French and British origin. In 1963, it led to the appointment of a Royal Commission on Bi-

COFFEE SPOONS
Herman Chevalier
1050 - E - 13th Ave.
Vancouver, B.C.

ATTENTION BOWLERS
Anyone interested in bowling, please phone Jenny at 489-5117 or Millie at 477-7553. Bowling will be at Park Plaza this season on Wednesdays at 9:00 p.m.

The next meeting will be held in the Clubhouse at Pigeon Lake on Aug. 2 at 7:30 p.m. with a dance to follow. Ken Eliasson and Gwyn Olson as hosts.

We all had a real good time at the Klondyke Dance, thanks to Milton and Virgie Fawcett and Ken and Helen McEvoy.

AUGUST 23 — DEDICATION DANCE
Sponsored by the Sports Committee.
Attention Skandia Lodge Members of 549
There will be a dedication to the addition to the Clubhouse at Pigeon Lake from 2-4 p.m. Supper at 4. ☐

lingualism and Biculturalism: "to recommend what steps should be taken to develop the Canadian Confederation on the basis of an equal partnership between the two founding races."

The terms of reference of the Royal Commission also referred to the "contribution made by other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada, and the measures that should be taken to safeguard that contribution."

The Royal Commission, because of the critical state of relations between "the two founding races", first focused its attention on measures to be taken in order to remedy a state of affairs that placed the very survival of Canada in peril. Its proposals were directed towards institutional reforms designed to serve Canadians in the two official languages. The implementation of the recommendations put forward by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism is an ongoing policy of the federal government in the 1970s.

While the Royal Commission was grappling with problems of the two major linguistic communities in Canada, a number of organizations and cultural communities were examining the "contribution made by other ethnic groups".

As early as 1938, Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, Canadian educator and linguist, said:

"The finest stimulus to great achievements in the future is a consciousness

of great achievements in the past. And if all citizens, of whatever racial extractions, felt that the cultural glories of their past were known and appreciated by the community, it would be a spur to further high accomplishment. Mutual knowledge, mutual sympathy, and mutual emulation in cultural attainments would surely shape a national life of astonishing richness."

Continued on Page 10
MULTICULTURALISM

CALL

Tony Lefsrud
for complete real estate service
STANDARD REALTY LTD
1710 Century Place, Edmonton, Alberta
Bus. Ph. 422-4131 — Res. Phone 1-789-3967

Regular weekly flights are available all year to Aalborg, Aarhus, Bergen, Billund, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Farsund, Gothenburg, Helsinki, Karup, Kristiansand, Odense, Oslo, Ronne, Skrydstrup, Sonderborg, Stauning, Stavanger, Stockholm and Thisted.

Contact the experts on European travel

There are many advantages when you travel at the regular 22-45 day Excursion fare. They are reasonably priced. Convenient. Half fare for children. Pick your own date. Stay anytime between 22 and 45 days. No cancelled flights.

BUTTE TRAVEL SERVICE

11741 - 95 St., Edmonton 477-3561

OFFICIAL

Norwegian-American

1975 Sesquicentennial Pin

Identify with your culture and heritage. You can wear the pin proudly on suit, coat or dress as a gesture of love and respect for your Norwegian ancestors. It is lovely with its overcast blue sky, rolling green sea and ship in full sail. Finished in 24K gold plate with colors in genuine cloisonne enamel. Order several as gifts for friends and relatives — just \$2.50 each postpaid.

Please send me Norwegian-American 1975 Sesquicentennial Pin(s) at the price of \$2.50 each postpaid.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY PROV. CODE

Enclosed find cheque or money order in the amount of \$.....

Fill out this coupon and send it to:

Leslie L. Morris, 10203 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

Please advise The Scandinavian Centre News as soon as possible of any change of address. Cut out your name and address from the front page and paste it in this space, or print your old address. If you get your paper through another group other than being a shareholder kindly mention this.

And then give your new address and mail to:
The Scandinavian Centre News
10203 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

Name

Street Address

City

Province Postal Code

I now receive the paper from:

☐ Scandinavian Centre (Shareholder)

☐ Danish Society

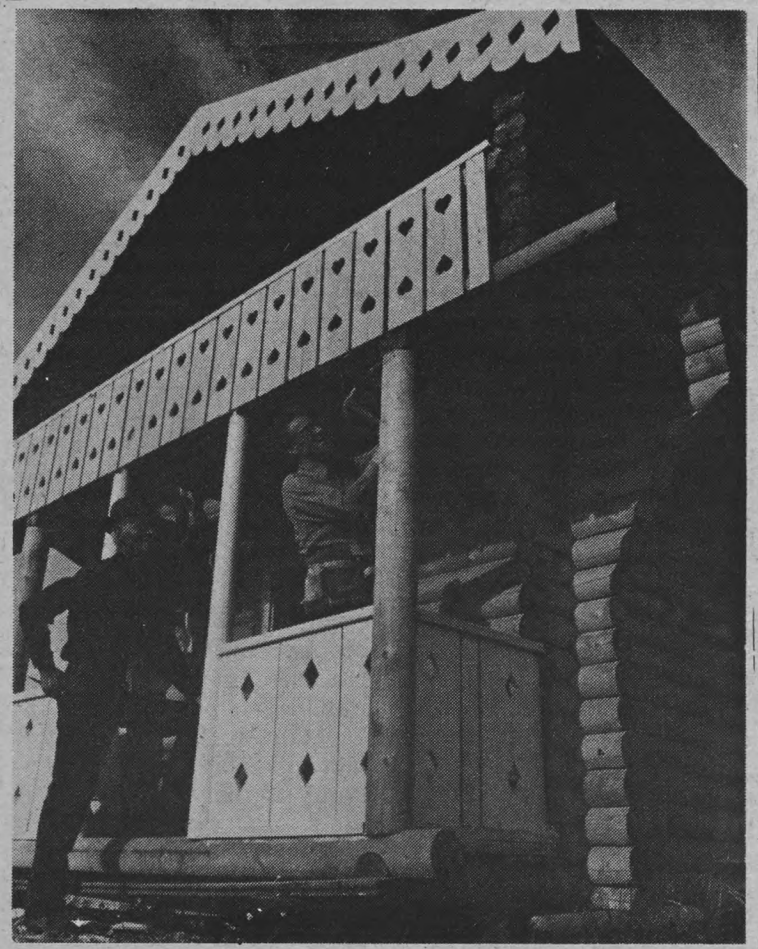
☐ Icelandic Society

☐ Vasa Lodge

☐ Finnish Society

☐ Sons of Norway

☐ Some other source



This is a picture of a stabbur which the Northern Lights Lodge #493 of Grande Prairie are building to be raffled at their County Fair in August. The workmen shown are Palmer Nordhagen doing the work and Gunnar Sveinungsgard looking on. Since this picture was taken the stabbur has been completed, moved to its site for the County Fair days and raised on the "stabs". The draw for the stabbur will be made the last day of the Fair, August 6. (Photo courtesy of the Grande Prairie Herald-Truth.)

BUFORD VASA LODGE

By Dolores Johnson

The June 26th meeting was fairly well attended. Chairman Glen Pearson called the meeting to order at 8:00 p.m. Several items of business were discussed and a report on the Midsummer Dance at Pigeon Lake was given. Two new members, Mr. and Mrs. Mussivant, were initiated in the Lodge by the Drill Team.

Coffee and "goodies" were served following the closing of the meeting.

Hilda, Floyd and Peggy, George and Doris Modin, Ray and Elsie Erickson, Bert and Florence, Ellen, Ray, Vernon and Goody Pearson all attended a wedding at Bruce over the Midsummer weekend.

Darlene Pearson is employed at Maduke Foods in Leduc and is enjoying it very much.

Elsie Simmons of Nelson, B.C., has been visiting with her brother, Eric Kvarnberg, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Emil Kvarnberg. Eric's health is much improved after surgery this spring, and he says that he is feeling fine.

Anna Wold and Gunhild Ladouceur were chosen as delegates to attend the District Convention in Lethbridge. Their husbands accompanied them. The Markstedts also attended and they all made a bit of a holiday of the trip. We are all anxious to hear their reports at the next meeting.

Tilly Kvarnberg is looking forward to friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Kvist of Smaland, Sweden, visiting with her this summer.

Hilda Modin is receiving congratulations on the birth of a wee great granddaughter. This the first girl born in two generations into the Eklund branch of the family.

Erling and Mary Lunde and Douglas have gone to the Yukon to spend their holidays with his brother, Ole.

Deepest sympathy to Raymond Erikson on the untimely death of his brother, Maynard.

Ken Johnson is looking forward to his trip with a group of 4-H'ers to Wisconsin in August.

FREQUENT FLIGHTS WITHIN ICELAND

Once in Reykjavik, you have immediate access to almost any part of Iceland—via the scheduled domestic flights by Icelandair. Weekly, there are 106 departures for points in all directions, with Fokker Friendship F-27 turbo-prop aircraft in use on all routes.

Flights to the Westman Islands are the most numerous—31 departures a week, that is, 4-5 daily. To Akureyri—the main centre for tourism in the north, from where many popular spots are within reach, such as Lake Myvatn—there are 29 flights weekly. Egilsstadir, the tourist base for the northeast, has 15 flights

a week; and Isafjördur, the largest town in the northwest peninsula, is served by 12 weekly round-trip flights. For other, smaller, localities the frequency of flights is lower.

As before, it is possible to fly around all of Iceland, stopping at will in various places along the route. Icelandair's domestic operations are based at Reykjavik Airport, near the centre of the capital, so you don't need to spend much time traveling to and from the airport. It's within reach from your hotel.

NO PROBLEMS FOR SHOPPERS IN ICELAND

What should I buy to take home with me? Besides all sorts of souvenirs, Icelandic shops offer a considerable variety of useful articles—things that are characteristically Icelandic in workmanship and selection of materials.

Local woolen goods appeal especially to many foreign visitors. There are the traditional sweaters, caps, mittens, and various types of accessories—as well as garments of more modern design. The wool of Icelandic sheep has certain unique qualities, as the animal has adapted to the country's wet and windy climate for a thousand years. This wool is moisture-repellent, light, soft and warm. In addition to these desirable features, garments knitted from such material—thanks to the art of the Icelandic ladies who make them by hand—show a wealth of traditional patterns coupled with interesting new variations.

Icelandic wools are exported in considerable quantities, both to North America and to the Continent of Europe, where they are generally marketed in exclusive shops, at high prices. The same goods can be had in Iceland for probably only half the price charged elsewhere.

Other sought-after articles include custom-made silver ornaments, both traditional filigree and ultra modern, free-style designs, as Icelandic silversmiths have earned a reputation for such work. Unusual local pottery is available here, as well—and is popular with visitors, though it is rather heavier to carry.

As for souvenirs, the selection is greatest in the case of colourful picture books, bought by many for later reminiscing about the stay here, and to show to friends and relations back home.

EASY TO GET TO GREENLAND FROM ICELAND

For the past few years, many visitors in Iceland have used the opportunity to make a quick trip to Greenland from Iceland, and the same

WANTED

Busboy or girl

3 or 4 nights a month

Scandinavian Centre
14220 - 125 Avenue

Phone Peter Elander
at 455-4355

is true of a large number of local residents. Excursions lasting several days are available to Narssarssuak, on the southwest coast of Greenland. Offered by Icelandair, these trips have proved quite popular, as are the company's one-day excursions across the straits—to Kulusuk on Greenland's southeast coast. The latter tours constitute an easy and relatively inexpensive way to see a small part of this rugged island, the largest in the world. The weather over there, along the coast, is mostly calm in the summer, and there are long stretches of sunshine. A settlement of Greenlanders is located not far from Kulusuk, at a place called Angmagsalik.

FAROESE FERRY ON THE ICELAND RUN

For a number of years, there has been no regular passenger service by boat between Iceland and other countries, that is since Iceland Steamship Company sold its liner Gullfoss. This summer, however, scheduled sailings to the Continent will resume, though only for the high-season. The enterprising Faroese have purchased a combination car-ferry-passenger vessel, and have scheduled 12 sailings between Bergen in Norway and Seydisfjördur in Iceland, via the Faroe Islands.

The first trip was made towards the end of June, the voyage taking 6 days, each way, which includes a day-and-a-half stop in the Faroes. Called Smyrill, ("Merlin"), the ship can accommodate 130 automobiles and 360 passengers. The rates are most reasonable, compared to other modes of traveling, or just over \$300 for two passengers and a car, one way.

Many Icelanders plan to take advantage of this opportunity to tour Scandinavia in their own cars during the coming summer vacation. Moreover, a considerable number of Faroese and Scandinavians may be expected to take their automobiles with them to Iceland, which is something that very few tourists have been able to do until now.

A RARE VISITOR

A stork, sighted flying

around in the farming districts in the south of Iceland, attracted much attention this spring. This bird has obviously strayed off course, for the stork has never been known to migrate there. Should it decide to stay, its chances of surviving through the Icelandic winter are nil.

SEVERAL ONE-DAY TOURS TO CHOOSE FROM IN ICELAND

Besides sight-seeing tours around Reykjavik, Iceland's capital, the busy visitor has a choice of several one-day trips out of town. Operating these short tours, Reykjavik Excursions will pick up guests at any hotel in the capital, upon request.

Daily, there are two tours of the city itself, lasting two and a half hours; departure times are 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thus, for a charge of \$5.00, the visitor can see things of special historical significance, notable modern developments, and sights of general interest as well.

As for one-day tours out of Reykjavik, six different routes are available. Of these, the two longest trips take 11 hours—one along the south coast; the other through the mountains, by way of Kaldidalur ("Cold Valley"), and then across the district of Borgarfjördur, north of Reykjavik. The popular tour to Gullfoss

("Golden Falls") and Geysir takes 10 hours, costing \$17.00. The shorter trips include a visit to the fishing village of Grindavik, passing through the striking landscape of the geothermal area of Krisuvik; a four-hour tour to Hveragerdi, another geothermal region, known for extensive greenhouse cultivation of produce and flowers; lastly, there is the whaling station, some distance north of Reykjavik—a spectacle of great interest to many visitors. This is one of the few places in the world where one can see the giants of the ocean hauled ashore, for whales are still hunted off the coast of Iceland, though under international controls. During the season, trips to Hvalfjördur ("Whale Fjord") are scheduled daily, or whenever whaling boats are due at the station with their

Continued on Page 9
TOURS IN ICELAND

Wally K. Broen, B.Comm., C.A.

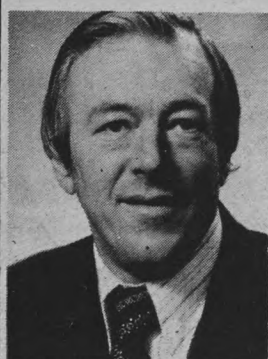
Chartered Accountant

9560 - 111 Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta

Phone 474-2006

REAL ESTATE



Vagn Christensen

SERVICE
IS OUR
BUSINESS



Ester Christensen

We invite you to discuss any Real Estate needs you may have whether it be

RESIDENTIAL — COMMERCIAL
INVESTMENT or LAND

Res. 458-0418 or Bus. 426-5880 Ext. 915

BB

BLOCK BROS.
NATIONAL REAL ESTATE SERVICE LTD.

A DIVISION OF BLOCK BROS. INDUSTRIES LTD.

No. 12 Lambert Crescent, St. Albert, Alberta

NEWS FROM ANSGAR LUTHERAN

By Pastor H. N. Madsen

In view of the fact that I shall be on vacation for the month of August, there are really no items of news that are worthy of time and space. Not just because I shall be absent, but rather because we are in our summer recess, when people are either coming back from vacations, or preparing for vacations, or are away on vacation.

But being that at Ansgar we have just begun to use the service Book and Hymnal (SBH), which has many unfamiliar hymns for people of Danish heritage, I thought this would be a good time to submit the following study made a few years ago on Grundtvig and his hymns.

Mention should also be made here that in order that our congregation may feel somewhat at home in the SBH we are having a supplement of the most often used hymns, translated from Danish, inserted into the back of the new hymnal. And of course the translations of Grundtvig's hymns are greater in number than those of any other hymnist.

NICOLAI FREDERIK SEVERIN GRUNDTVIG and his hymns

By Holger N. Madsen
PREFACE

In this short paper on Grundtvig's activities as a hymn writer I have not attempted to cover all his efforts in detail, as that would take a volume or two. But I have rather tried to set forth his main achievements in a very general way.

Grundtvig has often been referred to as one of the two rebels in the Danish Church—the other one was Søren Kierkegaard. As much as possible I have refrained from going into detail on Grundtvig's theology, as this is a separate field of study by itself. What I have hoped to achieve in this short paper is to show the wealth of this man's contribution to the world of hymnology. Though Grundtvig was a little man in a small country, his inspired hymns have served, and continue to serve, as a beacon which can lead men and women to God, both Grundtvig's own countrymen as well as believers of all nations throughout the world.

Grundtvig was born at Udby, a village on the Island of Sealand, September 8, 1783. He died in Copenhagen September 2, 1872. He studied theology in the University of Copenhagen and was tutor in a private family on the Island of Langeland 1805-1808; teacher of history in a school in Copenhagen 1808 - 1810. From 1810-1813 he was vicar to his father in the latter's parish at Udby; from 1813-1821 he was again history teacher in Copenhagen. In 1821 he was

appointed pastor in Præstø, a small island in Sealand. The following year he was called to a chaplaincy at the Church of Our Savior in Copenhagen. In this position he soon won a large group of followers and listeners. His main stress was against the prevailing rationalism of the day, its axioms of reason, philosophical criticism and grammatico-historical exegesis.

Grundtvig claimed that it was not the Scriptures, still less the theological expositions of them that form the foundation of Christianity, but the Church itself, such as it was founded by Christ and his apostles, and such as it has lived on, since that time through its martyrs, confessors and witnesses. His peculiar doctrines of baptism as the true foundation of the Church, of the Apostles' Creed as the true conditions of salvation, of the "living word" as the true vehicle of the Holy Spirit, led ultimately to a civil suit. Grundtvig was sentenced to pay a fine and was not permitted to publish anything unless it had been censored first. In 1826 he was suspended from the Danish Church, and until 1839 he lived in literary retirement in Copenhagen. The censorship of his work was lifted in 1837. In the following year he gave a long series of historical lectures titled *Within Living Memory*. These lectures mark what has been referred to as the natal hour of the living spoken address in Denmark.

Grundtvig was reinstated in the Danish Church again in 1839 at Vartov in Copenhagen. This was a chapel belonging to a hospital. But to this church, humble as it was, Grundtvig drew many followers, coming mostly from two of that city's large congregations, Our Saviors and St. Frederiks. Many theological students also made this their spiritual home, and continued to look to the "old man" at Vartov as their spiritual father. Grundtvig remained at this church until his death in 1872.

What was the attraction that drew people to Grundtvig's church? It was not because he was an exceptionally eloquent preacher. Nor was it because he was a popularly controversial figure in church circles. But it was the hymn singing of the congregation that drew people. Here the singing was much stronger and more enthusiastic than could be found in any other Danish church. This was not because the people used the *Evangelical-Christian* hymn book which had been authorized by the Danish Church in 1798. Precisely the opposite was true—it was because they didn't use it.

By Lili Nielsen

Mr. Kaj Gadeberg KRISTENSEN, born on Nov. 12, 1939, in Thisted. According to information received, Mr. Kristensen left Denmark about May 23, 1974.

Jørgen Carl Christian ANDERSEN, nee Jørgensen, born at Odense on Sept. 23, 1931, and Poul Michael ANDERSEN, nee Jørgensen, born at Odense on April 17, 1935. The above mentioned brothers are supposed to have left Odense, Denmark, on May 12, 1951, for Canada, together with their mother, Mrs. Rigmor Harriet ANDERSEN, nee Rask, born on May 22, 1909, and her second husband Mr. Martinus Marinus ANDERSEN, born at Sjelle on April 17, 1905. □

Instead, at Grundtvig's church in Vartov, the congregation used a little folder titled *Festival Hymns* which their pastor had compiled. He continued to add to this booklet until it ended up as a complete hymn book.

Grundtvig held nothing but contempt for the *Evangelical-Christian* hymn book because he said it was neither evangelical nor Christian. So he went to work and wrote his own hymns.

During his lifetime Grundtvig wrote more than two thousand hymns, of which two hundred are in the official hymn book in use in Denmark. His first hymns were written during his vicarage at his father's parish in Udby, but most of them were not written until after 1832. In 1835 a well-to-do friend offered to give Grundtvig financial assistance so that he could devote a whole year to doing nothing but writing hymns. This offer was accepted and two years later, in September 1837 he brought out his first hymn book titled *Hymns for the Danish Church*. This volume contained 401 hymns. Of these hymns only 40 had ever appeared in print before—300 of them were not composed until 1836-37. About 50 of them had been recast from some of the older Danish hymns. This latter group was the least successful, mainly because the piecistic meekness of the hymns of Brorson was something which Grundtvig could not feel, therefore he could not recast it. Included in this volume of hymns were some which were brought over from Greek, Latin, Hebrew, English and German. These hymns were

not translations, but rather it was as though Grundtvig had received inspiration from the original poems and from them he created entirely new Danish hymns. Well over a hundred hymns in this first volume were entirely Grundtvig's own compositions.

The same year that the first volume of hymns appeared, volume two was already in the making, but it was not completed until 1870. It was titled *Hymns for the Danish Church School*. After Grundtvig's death, three more volumes of his hymns were printed, each having between three and four hundred hymns.

The most valuable source which Grundtvig had for hymn material was the Bible.

Many Biblical events became as familiar to the children of Denmark through his hymns as through any other source. A good many are direct rewritings of Biblical passages. Compare for example Isaiah 35 with the following hymn:

Blossom as a rose will here
All the desert places,
Blossom when the golden year
Shines on saddened faces.

Glory crowns proud
Lebanon,
Carmel's height has
splendor won,
Flowers bloom in Sharon.

Sight is given to the blind
And their eyes will glisten;

Continued on Page 10
GRUNDTVIG

EDWARDS & CHRISTENSEN ROOFING LTD.

Built Up Roofs & Repairs
FREE ESTIMATE

Phone Bus. 489-4533 Home Tom Nielsen 489-5175
10022 - 167 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

SCANDIA UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE REPAIR TOUCH-UP AT YOUR HOME

Claus Jacobsen
MAYFIELD HARDWARE

15956 - 109 Avenue

Phone 484-1950

FLOWERS
For All
Occasions

KLONDYKE GARDENS

Wedding and Funeral Designs — Cut Flowers — Potted Plants

ANNA HANSEN

475-6636 Fort Rd. • Londonderry Store 476-1378



GENERAL CONTRACTING & ENGINEERING

9615 - 56 AVENUE, EDMONTON 85, ALBERTA

TELEPHONE 434-9546

West End Motors

11240 - 149 Street
Edmonton

- We Specialize
- Motor Overhaul
- Automatic Transmission
- Wheel Balance and Alignment
- Brake Repairs

PETE NIELSEN • and General 484-5384

Come to the Campground of Canada

EDGEWATER, B.C.

Camp or Take a Cabin

Ideal Location Near Radium
Make this your point of destination

Vagn and Marg Jakobsen

PHONE RADIUM (604) 347-9403

FINLAND - SUOMI

PART II

THE LAND AND PEOPLE

"When the Creator made Finland, he relaxed," writes the author, **Hudson Strode**. "He took water and earth and trees and spread them about casually . . . in wooded hills and rocky fells, rivers, marshes, archipelagoes, and still blue lakes dotted with verdant islands . . ." For his setting he chose the great Northern Peninsula which penetrates from the European continent into the Arctic Ocean.

Thus geographically, as in so many other ways, Finland is closely linked with Scandinavia. In the south and the west, the country is bounded by the two arms of the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia, and in the north by Sweden and Norway. In the east, an 800-mile land border divides her from the Soviet Union.

Finland is one of the most northern independent nations in the world. If you draw a line across the top of the world map, you will find Finland between the same degree of latitude (60th and 70th) as Yukon Territory. And one third of its length is above the Arctic Circle.

NOT SO COLD

Yet it is not so cold in Finland as most Canadians seem to think. Warm air currents blow across the country from the coast of Norway where the Gulf Stream turns north; and, the Baltic Sea which embraces Finland from the south and west helps to temper the climate.

The average temperature in January is about the same as in the Great Lakes area. In Helsinki, the Finnish capital, it is even warmer in January than in Ottawa or Thunder Bay, and only slightly colder than in Toronto.

As far north as Tornio, at the end of the Gulf of Bothnia, lying almost on the same latitude as Repulse Bay, July temperatures average 60°F. In fact, barley, potatoes, clover and

timothy grass are grown well beyond the reaches of the Arctic Circle.

LIKE WESTERN ONTARIO

In size, Finland equals about one third of the Province of Ontario. Her total area is 130,365 square miles, with almost one tenth of this in lakes and rivers. Travel agents like to call Finland the "Land of a Thousand Lakes", but for once their claim is too modest: the number of lakes is actually more than 60,000.

Next to the lakes, the forest is the dominant feature of the Finnish landscape. More than two thirds of the total area is covered with trees—pine, spruce, silver birch and aspen. Most of the land is low, broken by rocks and gravel ridges formed in the Ice Age, and rises slowly from the south to the small arctic mountains, or "fells", of the far north where the highest peak is just over 4,000 feet.

Anyone familiar with Western Ontario will find himself quite at home in Finland. But Finland's summer days and winter nights are much longer than are Ontario's.

POPULATION

On January 1, 1973, the population of Finland was 4,635,000 or about 35 people per square mile. The density is about the same as in Nova Scotia. The larger part of the population lives in the south, while in Lapland there are large uninhabited areas.

Almost one half of the Finns live in cities and towns. Helsinki, the capital of Finland, is the largest city; its population is about 520,000 and is continually growing.

Racially the Finns, like most Europeans, are a mixed nation. The chief racial components are two sub-races, the East Baltic and the Nordic. The Finnish language, however, has no relation to the Indo-European languages such as Swedish or German. Nor is it a Slavonic language like Russian. It belongs to the Finno-Ugrian group of

Ethnic Books for National Museum

The National Museum of Man has long been interested in the cultures of groups other than French and English. Its collections reflect many aspects of the lives of other cultural groups in this country.

The Museum has yet to investigate thoroughly the kitchens of the ethnic groups which it has been studying. Although the Museum has a small selection of breads and some kitchen utensils, it lacks one of the most important items in any kitchen—the cookbook.

The National Museum of Man would like to have authentic cookbooks featuring recipes from national cuisine. The cookbook need not be a formal publication; it might be mimeographed or stencilled, but it must contain authentic recipes.

If you are interested, contact: **Communication Division, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8.** □

languages which has only two other members in Europe—Estonian and Hungarian. A Finn is able to understand some Estonian without special training, but Hungarian is a much more distant relative.

FINLAND IS SUOMI

The Finnish language does not use the letters b, c, f, w, x, and z, except in words of foreign origin. Other peculiarities of the language are that there is no gender and that the same word stands for "he" and "she". There are few prepositions; instead there are 15 cases of the noun. When pronouncing Finnish names, remember always to stress the first syllable and to articulate every letter.

The Finns call their country **Suomi**, the Finns are **suomalaiset**. A few more samples of the language are: **thank you is kiitos, goodbye is hyvästi, how are you is mitä kuuluu.**

A minority of Finns, about 7% of the total population, has Swedish as its mother tongue. They are descended partly from the original Swedish settlers in the coastal districts, partly from Swedes who came to Finland during the period the country was united with Sweden. Their right to preserve their language is guaranteed by law. In fact Swedish is the second official language in Finland and is taught in all Finnish high schools from the first grade. There are also some 2,500 Lapps who still speak their own language, Lappish.

There are no major racial or religious divisions within the Finnish nation. More than 92% of the people belong to the Lutheran Church. □

Continued next issue

SUMMER OF ARCHAEOLOGY: EXPLORATION IN THE SEVENTIES

By **Rondo Wood**
Alberta Culture Information Officer
Heritage Resources Division

Explorers of a new breed are searching Alberta this summer. They are taking part in the first year of a general inventory of remains from prehistoric human settlements in Alberta. The research is being sponsored by Alberta Culture, through its new Archaeological Survey of Alberta.

Three teams of archaeological experts are criss-crossing widespread areas of Alberta which have not been professionally surveyed to see what prehistoric sites exist. These modern explorers, equipped with tape measures and trowels instead of the sextants of two centuries ago, are building an Archaeological Site inventory. This research and development activity is intended to aid the recovery and preservation of Alberta's prehistory for the benefit of present and future generations.

Hon. Horst A. Schmid, Minister of Culture, explains that, "It is important that the investigation of Alberta's prehistoric cultural heritage be done in such a way that none of the information still available is lost. For this reason, the province enacted the Alberta Heritage Act (1973) to control the excavation of archaeological sites. The legislation makes it illegal to excavate buried materials without permission. We have to educate people about how complex and fragile the information about prehistoric culture is—and to leave the materials undisturbed until an archaeologist can study them. We ask that everyone abide by the spirit of the Alberta Heritage Act, and refrain from tampering with archaeological sites without professional supervision."

Mr. Schmid emphasized that, "We invite all interested people to participate in the Archaeological Site Inventory Program by reporting to the Archaeological Survey any sites showing early human activity that they encounter. This summer they can also obtain information from our exploration teams in the Birch Mountains of northern Alberta and the lower reaches of the Battle and Red Deer Rivers in southern Alberta."

One of the most energetic programs of the summer involves about twenty people in conservation work along routes of future highways. Stretching from the Crowsnest Pass area to the Consort and Taber areas, archaeological sites were located in last year's first summer of fieldwork for Archaeological Survey. **Dr. William**

J. Byrne, Director of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, and his research teams in close co-operation with Alberta Highways' planners along road routes.

Everyone interested in the remains of prehistoric man should be aware that the Heritage Act states:

"No person may make excavations on any land in Alberta for the purpose of seeking heritage objects or resources without holding a valid and subsisting research permit."

Copies of the Alberta Heritage Act are available from the Archaeological Survey or from the Queen's Printer in Edmonton. **Dr. Byrne** is very willing to explain the legislation and the future role of the Archaeological Survey in protecting the fragile record of prehistoric man in Alberta for future generations. □

A WORD FROM George Bonavia

Media Relations
Ethnic Kaleidoscope

Canada became a nation on July 1, 1867. That day most Canadians held banners inscribed "Success to the Confederacy". Immigrants who have come from many lands, speak many languages, profess different beliefs—are today Canadians.

Now the question arises: Who is a Canadian? For the answer, here is what Prime Minister **Trudeau** replied to **Claus Hendricks** of the Netherlands TV in a recent interview:

"A Canadian is anyone who thinks he is a Canadian. There are some people in Canada who prefer to look at themselves as, perhaps, Europeans. They come here from Europe, and they bring their old fights and their old preoccupations, and they are still fighting the wars of their ancestors. There are some people in Canada who prefer to think of themselves as Quebecers or Albertans before Canadians. These are not Canadians, as I like to define them. A Canadian is a person who believes that Canada is a good country, that it has a tremendous future, that its unity is based on respect, on tolerance and understanding, and a willingness to share. If these virtues are apparent, then I think the person is a Canadian."

ARE YOU A CANADIAN? □

Books and Articles

AN AMERICAN SAGA, by **Sverre Norborg**. Out of the 1895 depression, Sons of Norway was born. This account of the life and growth of the society over 75 years becomes an important document on the Norwegian in America. No heritage library is complete without

Continued on Page 9
BOOKS & ARTICLES



SAUNA SALES & INSTALLATIONS

PH. 455-5570

Karvonen
Finnish Sauna Sales
BOX 9, SITE 16, R.R.5
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T5P 4B7

FREE ESTIMATES

PAUL KARVONEN



REAL ESTATE IS OUR BUSINESS

A complete service in Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Rural Real Estate, Trade Plan, Mortgages and Consulting

Appraisals by an accredited appraiser
ACTION WITH SATISFACTION

TED EMPSON

11302 - 107 Avenue
Bus. Phone 426-7610
Res. Phone 439-5350

REAL ESTATE

PROPP

AGENCIES LTD.



Kitchen Corner

HANDY HINTS

- To beat eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt.
- Egg whites are useful in removing gum from clothing or hair.

This handy hint will save you money and clean your windows and household appliances beautifully; also great on bathroom tile.

WINDOW CLEANER

Fill a gallon jug half full of water. Pour one pint of rubbing alcohol into it. Add one tablespoon liquid laundry detergent and two tablespoons of ammonia. Add a few drops of blue food coloring. Add enough water to make one gallon. Pour into a spray bottle to use.

For outside windows that have hard water spots, add two tablespoons vinegar. Unbelievable!

DANISH RED CABBAGE

- 1 small head of red cabbage
- 1/4 cup water
- 1/4 cup vinegar
- 2 tablespoons oil
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons sugar

Place all ingredients in a baking dish, cover and cook at 375°F till tender.

Continued from Page 6

TOURS IN ICELAND

catch. Some days, a number of them will arrive, though on other days none come in. The tour there costs \$11.00.

Reykjavik Excursions is located at the air-terminal of Hotel Loftleidir, but receptionists at all hotels will arrange for a pick-up of tour passengers, when requested. Bookings are heavy during the high season, so it is advisable to make reservations in advance, if possible.

The Westman Islands: A GREAT ATTRACTION

A trip to the Westman Islands, off the south coast, will for a long time be a memorable experience for foreign visitors in Iceland. Only two years ago, a volcanic eruption laid waste a part of the settlement on Heimaey, the largest island, but life there is fast returning to normal.

Most of the inhabitants have already gone back and those of them who lost their homes to the onrush of flowing lava and air-borne volcanic ash are busily rebuilding. But the landscape has changed: behind the village there towers the new

Try these Swedish pancakes. They are delicious.

SWEDISH PANCAKES

- 4 eggs
- 4 tablespoons butter (melt after measuring)
- 1 1/2 cups buttermilk
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup flour
- 3/4 teaspoon soda
- 1 tablespoon sugar

Beat eggs thoroughly. Beat buttermilk thoroughly and add soda, sugar and salt. Beat with an egg beater. Add eggs and beat again. Add flour and beat. Add melted butter. Fry small cakes on hot griddle or they can be fried large and rolled.

A light refreshing dessert.

LEMON ICEBOX DESSERT

- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/3 cup lemon juice
- 1 cup whipping cream
- 1/2 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Graham cracker crumbs
Cook egg yolks, juice, sugar and rind. Cool and add beaten egg whites and whipped cream. Pour this on a layer of cracker crumbs and cover with more cracker crumbs.

volcano; the fresh lava fields still emit vapours, and the ground is still fiery hot underneath the thin solid surface. For those who have the time, a tour of this special place is an unforgettable experience: a locality where people live practically atop a live volcano.

Tourist accommodations are available at the local hotel, but one-day trips are also offered, for instance flights by Icelandair in the morning, returning by night—a package deal including a guided tour of the Westman Islands, for a total of \$35. The flying time from Reykjavik Airport is 25 minutes.

Smaller operators fly to the Islands, too, from Reykjavik Airport, for similar charges. As smaller aircraft are used, the latter services can offer greater flexibility in departure times, for the convenience of the customer. Further information is generally available at hotels.

IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Marie Munro of the Calgary Canadian Citizenship Council has been given an appointment for three years with the Alberta Heritage Council.

STEPHAN G. STEPHANSSON SOCIETY

By Kay Johnson

The community of Markerville held a shower for Frances and Norman Bjornson on June 10. This young couple lost their home and contents in a fire of unknown origin. The house was the old Dan Morkeberg farm home.

Saturday, June 14, was a busy and eventful day at Markerville.

Members and friends of the Calgary, Edmonton and Markerville Icelandic Clubs from as far away as Winnipeg and Vancouver, gathered at the picnic grounds by the Medicine River to enjoy a day of sports, games, visiting, music, picnicking and dancing.

Shortly after noon, races of all kinds for young and old alike were run off.

Phyllis Johannson won the Ladies' nail-pounding contest. There was a tug-of-war and tricycle race between Edmonton and Calgary.

A ball game between Edmonton and Markerville Mudders was won by the

Continued from Page 8

BOOKS & ARTICLES

it. Written by an outstanding author, scholar, clergyman and historian with remarkable insight on the American scene. Rich in immigration history. Cloth with jacket, 232 pages. 5 7/8"x9 1/4". \$5.95.

GIANTS IN THE EARTH, A Saga of the Prairie, by O. E. Rolvaag. The beautiful, moving narrative of Norwegian pioneer life on the harsh south Dakota plains. A Pulitzer Prize winner, the English translation pens this epic work for a whole new generation . . . heirs of the struggle. Cloth with jacket, 494 pages, 5 1/2"x8 3/8". \$6.95.

NORWEGIAN MIGRATION TO AMERICA, The American Transition, by Theodore C. Blegen. The immigration from 1860 forward was rich with adventure and history—fraught with trials and disappointments. This important book is both scholarly and exciting reading for anyone whose heritage draws from this chapter in American history. Well indexed. Cloth with jacket, 668 pages, 5 5/8"x9". \$8.00.

OF NORWEGIAN WAYS, by Bent Vanberg, editor of the Viking magazine.

All the above books are obtainable from:
Sons of Norway
Heritage Productions
1455 W. Lake St.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55408
U.S.A.

Markerville Mudders, and now they are the proud holders of the beautiful trophy donated by Lillian and Henry Sumarlidason.

Following all this activity the crowd gathered at the hall in Markerville to enjoy a concert put on by the Calgary, Markerville and Edmonton Clubs.

Then back to the picnic grounds for a bountiful potluck supper, laid out in a wonderful variety of good things to eat.

An added bonus to our busy, and so far, successful day, was a showing of slides by Mr. John Shivers. Mr. Shivers is a Winnipeg architect who has been commissioned by the Manitoba government to restore homes, churches and other buildings in the Icelandic settlements in Manitoba.

The slides were very interesting, and many of the places shown were familiar to some of the people in the audience.

At nine, the orchestra was ready to play and many enjoyed the dancing and visiting until two.

Next morning, a pancake breakfast was served at the picnic grounds.

Quite a number had been billeted in homes in the district. Others had tents, campers, trailers and motor homes.

About seventy came for

breakfast and enjoyed more visiting to wind up a very pleasant weekend.

Although the weather could not be classed as perfect, it did not rain.

On the whole, the event could be termed as very successful, and since such ventures are made so by the people involved, sincere thanks go out to all who took part, helped in many ways and gave their whole-hearted support.

Mindi and Rose Eirikson were honored on their 25th anniversary with a party at Markerville Hall.

Elmer and Viola Hillman were guests of honor on the occasion of their 25th anniversary at Markerville Hall on June 28.

Everyone enjoyed Mrs. Rosa Benediktson's story of her trip to Iceland which she gave at the program on June 14.

Representatives from Calgary, Edmonton and Markerville Icelandic Clubs met at Joe Johannson's on June 24 to plan for the celebration of the Icelandic visitors on August 8, 9 and 10. Committee chairmen were appointed and plans are underway. The next meeting was at the Kris Johnson home on June 30.

Don't wait!

You won't find lower fares to Scandinavia than SAS fares.



Leave now and get the best fare buys on SAS. Fact is, no one has lower fares to Scandinavia than SAS. And within Europe, SAS serves more cities than any other airline from North America.

Call your travel agent or SAS now.

Take off with the Scandinavians. Navigators of the world... since it was flat.



SAS Reservations and Information: Zenith 5-6500

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SAVINGS THROUGH GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IN ICELAND

Reykjavik has been heated with geothermal water for three decades, but this source of energy has been unavailable to many other settlements around the country. There, fuel oil has commonly been depended on for heating, though electricity is used for this purpose in some localities. As the price of oil has skyrocketed, priority has been given to efforts to extend the use of geothermal energy for space heating. According to current estimates, such energy will be at the disposal of more than half of the country's inhabitants by the end of 1976. Users hooked up to the Reykjavik Municipal Heating Service now pay, collectively, a total of 1,130 million kronur a year for their hot water, while they would have to pay 4,500 million for the same amount of energy in the form of fuel oil, according to press reports. The Municipal system thus delivers geothermal energy at the cost of .80 kronur per kwh; in contrast, heat generated through burning fuel oil carries a price of 2.18 kronur per kwh. Put more generally, geothermal heating is quite economical, reducing the outlay of foreign currency as a side effect. □

CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS HIT TOURISTS IN ICELAND

The government of Iceland has taken steps to collect additional revenue. One of the new measures involves airport tax that must be paid by all departing passengers, native or foreign, who are not stopping in Iceland on a trans-Atlantic travel. As this new tax amounts to 2,500 kronur (\$16) per person, various parties in the travel industry have lodged protests. The new regulations will be in effect until the end of February 1976.

Due to the unfavourable foreign exchange situation, government agencies have placed severe restrictions on foreign currency use by people travelling abroad. Hence the maximum allowance for each individual is limited to \$250, and only half of that sum in case of repeated trips within the same year. Travel bureaus are no longer permitted to sell inclusive tours lasting more than two weeks to Icelandic tourists going overseas. Since such package deals include lodging and food, the foreign currency allotment is restricted to \$136. □

NORSK HYDRO IN ICELAND?

Talks between the Icelandic government and representatives from the large Norwegian concern

Norsk Hydro have been in progress for some time. The purpose of these discussions is to explore the feasibility of co-operation in high-energy - consuming industrial production, especially as regards aluminum. Such joint enterprise is thought of in connection with a new hydroelectric power station, presumably to be located in eastern Iceland, where additional supply of electricity is urgently needed anyway. □

Continued from Page 5

MULTICULTURALISM

In 1955, Canada's first native-born Governor-General, Vincent Massey, told an Icelandic audience at Gimli, Manitoba:

"I sincerely hope that, although you have Canadian loyalties, you won't forget your origins and discard the traditions and culture of your ancestors. May the richness of your heritage continue to be part of your lives and an inspiration to us all."

And in 1963, Dr. P.T.H. Thorlakson, distinguished Canadian medical educator, said:

"When the two predominant groups have settled their differences and come to terms with each other, will they give some thought to the rights of the other third of their fellow Canadians who may have justifiable aspirations of their own? Given official recognition and a fair opportunity, this other third of our population can, in their own way, by tapping the riches of their own heritage, contribute immeasurably to the development of our emerging Canadian character and, by honest effort, make their maximum contribution to many fields of human progress."

In December, 1968, at the Thinkers' Conference on Cultural Rights in Toronto, Senator Paul Yuzyk argued:

"The concept of a 'bilingual, multicultural Canadian nation' is realistic and the very essence of a dynamic Canadianism. It is fortunate that Canadian governments have rejected the 'melting pot' of Canadian culture based on the voluntary integration of the best elements of the cultures of the component ethnic groups. The development of a composite Canadian culture, rich in variety, beauty and harmony, reflects the principle of 'unity in continuing diversity' and the democratic spirit of compromise inherent in the Canadian Confederation."

The theme of a "bilingual, multicultural Canadian nation" echoed through a number of subsequent major conferences. The Manitoba Mosaic Congress in October, 1970, the Ontario Heritage Conference of June, 1972, the Alberta conferences of 1971 and 1972, and major ethnic congresses also

concerned themselves with this aspect of the B and B Commission's mandate.

The publication in 1970 of the Royal Commission's Final Report on The Cultural Contribution of the Other Ethnic Groups (Book IV) recognized the compatibility of a bilingual yet multicultural nation. The Commissioners realized the basic difficulty of distinguishing clearly between "an individual's cultural contribution resulting from his membership in a cultural group and his contribution resulting from deliberate integration with one of the two official linguistic communities".

The federal government tabled its response to Book IV in the House of Commons on October 8, 1971. It said in part:

"We believe that cultural pluralism is the very essence of Canadian identity. Every ethnic group has the right to preserve and develop its own culture and values within the Canadian context. To say we have two official languages is not to say we have two official cultures, and no particular culture is more 'official' than another. A policy of multiculturalism must be a policy for all Canadians."

"Biculturalism does not properly describe our society; multiculturalism is more accurate."

"Vibrant ethnic groups can give Canadians of the second, third and subsequent generations a feeling that they are connected with tradition and with human experience in various parts of the world and different periods of time."

"The Government regards this as a heritage to treasure and believes that Canada would be poorer if we adopted assimilation programs forcing our citizens to forsake and forget the cultures they have brought to us."

"The Government accepts and endorses the recommendations and spirit of Book IV of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. It believes the time is overdue for people of Canada to become more aware of the rich tradition of the many cultures we have in Canada."

"The Government, while responding positively to the Commission's recommendations, wishes to go beyond that to the spirit of Book IV to ensure that Canada's cultural diversity continues."

The Government stated the objectives of this policy as "preserving human rights, developing Canadian identity, strengthening citizenship participation, reinforcing Canadian unity and encouraging cultural diversification within a bilingual framework".

It outlined four fundamental principles:

"The Government of

Canada will support all of Canada's cultures and will seek to assist, resources permitting, the development of those cultural groups which have demonstrated a desire and effort to continue to develop, a capacity to grow and contribute to Canada, as well as a clear need for assistance."

"The Government will assist members of all cultural groups to overcome cultural barriers to full participation in Canadian society."

"The Government will promote creative encounters and interchange among all Canadian cultural groups in the interest of national unity."

"The Government will continue to assist immigrants to acquire at least one of Canada's official languages in order to become full participants in Canadian society."

Six programs of implementation were proposed to fulfil the goals of the multicultural policy:

- Multicultural Grants
- Culture Development Program
- Ethnic Histories
- Canadian Ethnic Studies
- The Teaching of Official Languages
- Programs of the Federal Cultural Agencies:
 - National Museum of Man
 - National Film Board
 - National Library
 - Public Archives

The response of party leaders supported the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons. The Honourable Robert L. Stanfield, leader of the Official Opposition, told the House of Commons that: "This declaration by the government of the principle of preserving and enhancing the many cultural traditions which exist within our country will be most welcome . . . What we want is justice for all Canadians and recognition of the cultural diversity of this country."

David Lewis, (then) leader of the New Democratic Party, said that "... it is with deep appreciation of both aspects of our Canadian cultural life, official Bilingualism and Multiculturalism, that my party warmly supports the principles set forth by the Prime Minister."

Real Caouette, the leader of the Parti Crediste, said: "... I am absolutely convinced that Canadians in general share the views expressed by the Prime Minister . . . We want in Canada a truly great country for the people of Canada, for all the ethnic groups in our country."

The next major development took place in May, 1972. In a speech in Winnipeg, Prime Minister Trudeau announced the decision to form a Canadian Advisory Council on Multiculturalism. "Our desire," he said, "is to compose a body of persons

well qualified to make recommendations designed to ensure the full participation of all Canadians in the cultural development of this country. The council will assess needs, offer advice and contribute to the good relations of Canadians of all cultural backgrounds. It will be part of the consultative process of government."

In November, 1972, the prime minister appointed the Honourable Dr. Stanley Haidasz, Minister of State Responsible for Multiculturalism.

In May, 1973, the first Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism was named with 101 members. Organization of the council was based on five regions: British Columbia/Yukon, Prairie Provinces/Northwest Territories, Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. A national executive, composed of a national chairman, two vice-chairmen, and the five regional chairmen, was assigned the responsibility of coordinating activities of the CCCM.

In a brief ten years, Canadians had become aware and sensitive to the realities of their diverse cultural heritage. □

(Continued next issue)

Continued from Page 7

GRUNDTVIG

Every mute his voice will find,
All the deaf will listen;
Like the hart the lame will leap,
Zion never more will weep,
Peace will reign forever.

Thus Isaiah prophesied
In the days of sadness.
Ages passed, then far and wide
Spread the news of gladness;
Christ is here, with us he stands,
Changing with His loving hand
Desert wastes to Eden.

Hail our King at God's right hand,
Jesus and His Spirit
Lead us to the promised land
We by faith inherit.
And though death he drawing near,
Words of life the deaf will hear;
Mutes will sing his praises.

Translated by S. D. Rodholm.

Grundtvig was not limited to any particular type of hymn. He wrote hymns for all events of the Church year. And also for varying occasions, such as Baptism, Confirmation, Ordination, Church dedication, etc., etc. The music for most of his hymns is written in major keys, for they are songs of praise and joy for the mighty works of God. However, his hymn *Sleep My Child Now Be Quiet*, which was written in a mental crisis,

Continued on Page 11
GRUNDTVIG

Continued from Page 10

GRUNDTVIG

is in a minor key.

A favorite hymn among the Danish people which shows Grundtvig's faith and trust in God is the one which is based on the exhortation in the **Sermon on the Mount**—that we should not be so concerned with the material things of this life. The first verse is as follows:

God's little child what troubles thee
Children may to their Father flee.
He will uphold them by His hand
None can His might and grace withstand
The Lord be praised.

It will be noticed that there is an emphasis missing in Grundtvig's hymns which is more prominent in English hymnody—that of exhortation to the practical Christian life. This Grundtvig did not feel was to be the particular task of the Church. Because in the act of worshipping God in His Church people would of necessity be compelled to live an upright Christian life, otherwise how could they worship God aright. This attitude is quite clearly expressed in his most famous hymn, **Kirken Den Er Et Gamle Hus**, (The Church It Is an Old House) **Built on the Rock**. In the translations of this hymn there is a serious omission in that two verses have been left out. In the original there are seven verses. Following is a free translation of what should be verse 4 and verse 6:

#4. Wherever we meet here on earth
Our Savior's name to proclaim
Even He with His spirit and Living Word
Comes with His peace to us all.
He is as near as His Word.
And in every situation
He is our heart and He is our mouth
King over all time and space.

#6. The font reminds us of our baptism,
The altar reminds us of the comfort in the Eucharist,
Where before in faith and hope
We approach our Lord.
Because there it is stamped on our memories
That the Lord is the same today as He was yesterday,
As is also His word and His baptism.

When Grundtvig wrote his hymns, the language which he used was revolutionary—and it still is to one who is not accustomed to it. There is something stiff or stilted about his verse which runs the gamut from highly poetic imagery to comely expressions. He did not shy away from ornate verse but it was not always used as tastefully as it might have been. This has helped to

make his good hymns gems of inspiration and his poor ones forgotten, except by the critics.

Doctrinally Grundtvig's prose writings do not come anywhere near to his hymns which are precise and powerful. His **Hail Thee Savior and Atoner** is a tribute to the power of the Cross, and the doctrine of Atonement. Herein he speaks of the victory won, adding a prayer that into our lives may come the life-giving power of the Cross which can carry away the mountains of our sin, and melt the iceberg of our indifference. But the translation fails to get the message across. This changes his atonement doctrine of victory through battle, to one of victory through submission.

This problem of translation from one language to another is one which continues to plague hymnologists. During the years which I spent at Blair, Nebraska, I became acquainted with one of the men who has done a great deal of translating for our Service Book and Hymnal, Rev. Fred C. M. Hansen. He said that it was not only a matter of translating from the original, but it also entailed a revision of the original into words of common usage, and then translating it. For as he said, "Words have a way of taking on a different meaning over a period of a few hundred years." He also felt that it would be better in many cases to take the original idea only, and rewrite the hymn rather than trying to translate it. When I asked him about the lack of Grundtvig's hymns in our new hymnal (seven in SBH as compared to the 200 that the Danes were accustomed to) he said, "In a way I'm happy that there are no more because their familiar message is lost through translation, and in many cases completely distorted."

To point out more clearly the problem of translations I have rendered a literal translation of Grundtvig's hymn **The Happy Christmas Comes Once More**, #28 in our hymn book.

The bells are pealing at this Christmas fest
They are pealing for the highest guest,
Who descended to this lowly place
With New Year's gifts of joy and peace.

Oh come along to David's city
Where the angels are singing in the sky.
And go along out into the fields
Where the shepherds hear the news from God.

And let us go with quiet mind
Into the Child as the shepherds did
And with tears of gladness thank God

For His mercy and His message of grace.

O Jesus, the world so wide and long
Was too narrow and cramped for your cradle
It was too poor even though it had been made with gold
Or studded with pearls and braided with silk.

For the world's honor, power and gold
Is to you as worthless as dust and mold.
Laid in a manger, swaddled in rags
A heavenly life you have purchased for me.

Well then my soul, now then be glad
And keep your Christmas in David's state.
Yes praise your God in everything
With delicious song from a happy heart.

Yes sing everyone who can sing
For a light is now lit in the land of shadows.
And just as the midnight rooster crowed
Jacob's star became a sun. (Numbers 24:17)

The Patriarch's hope He is now come
With flaming word and heavenly baptism.
And this child is the interpreter of that
Which David dimly saw and of which he sang.

Come, Jesus, be our cottage guest
Keep within us your Christmas fest.
Then we shall with the noise of David's harp
Thank you loudly with our New Year's song.

Here we see that unless you were told that these are the same hymn, neither the words nor the message would reveal it. ***

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Koch, Hal, Grundtvig, translated from the Danish with introduction and notes by Llewellyn Jones. Yellow Springs, Ohio, the Antioch Press, 1952.

Knudsen, Johannes, Danish Revel, A Study of N.F.S. Grundtvig, Philadelphia, Muhlenberg Press, 1955.

Nielsen, Ernest D., N.F.S. Grundtvig, An American Study, Rock Island, Illinois, Augustana Press, 1955.

Salmebog for Kirke og Hjem, København, Det Kgl. Vajsehus' Forlag. P. Haase & Sons Boghandel, 1924.

Continued from Page 4

LIMITS EXTENDED

nations, and we must come to terms with others in various ways, including negotiations with them about mutual exchange of special fishing rights—after they themselves have moved their fishing limits out to 200

miles, as they will eventually do. Thus, in view of the general situation, we cannot pretend that we are alone in the world. Should other nations that feel concerned about their interests around Iceland seek negotiations with us, it will be our duty to conduct discussions with them in full frankness. However, any concessions that we might conceivably make in the future—regarding the quota of fish to be taken, the fishing grounds involved, and the duration of the terms—will be strictly limited in nature and agreed on only provided that the outcome will be felt to be beneficial to our country and leading to improved relations with other nations—in the sphere of politics as well as in commerce," Mr. Bjarnason said. The Minister of Fisheries was further queried as to his exploitation of the entire area within the 200 miles. Addressing himself to this point, he explained that current legislation covering the utilization of fish-stocks is in the process of being reviewed, and then added: "When we tell other nations that our extension of the

fishing limits is a matter of urgency and can no longer be postponed we must take stringent measures to ensure that immature fish will not be taken. Furthermore, we must utilize our catch as well as feasible—by converting it into export processing and packaging, as the market requires. In other words, we should not place a high priority on increasing the catch as much as possible, but concentrate instead on mature fish only. The catch should be laid up ashore while still fresh, and quality control in processing should be improved. In this way we can protect the stocks of fish in the ocean, while at the same time increasing the value of the nation's exports." □

Continued from Page 3

DAIRY FARMING

itical development of district, region and nation."

These words by Gwyn Jones fit in very well with what I am going to say because I come from the region he is talking about. In the beginning most of

Continued on Page 12

DAIRY FARMING

LISTEN TO . . .

THE SCANDINAVIAN HOUR

ON STATION CKUA AT 4:20 P.M.

THE AUGUST SCHEDULE OF BROADCASTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 17th and 31st

Listen For . . .

THE SCANDINAVIAN SHOW

Saturday's 10:30 to 12:00 noon

JOIN CFCW FOR 90 MINUTES OF THE FINEST MUSIC, NEWS AND A WEEKLY REPORT BY LES GREENHAM FROM THE SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE

DIAL 790
24 HOURS A DAY



"The Most Listened To Station In Rural Alberta"

Mr. L. L. Morris
Managing Editor
The Scandinavian Centre News
10203 - 78 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

I would like to contribute \$..... towards the operation of the Scandinavian Centre News.

Name Date

Address

Because I do not wish to have my name used in the paper, kindly use the following pen name:

Continued from Page 11

DAIRY FARMING

the farms had their own seter, but in more recent times one seter would take care of cattle from more than one farm.

The crew on the average seter consisted of a woman and a young boy. According to Hans Hyldbakk in his "History of Surnadal" she would milk up to 25 cows. If there were more, she was entitled to have a younger girl as helper and novice. The cows were milked by hand in those days. The boy would also help with the milking and other chores, such as for instance clean the barn, and since there usually was no cellar, he had to throw the manure out a hole in the wall, and it wasn't easy. And his main job was to bring the cattle back to the seter in the evening.

The working day would usually start at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, the milking had to be finished and the cattle let out on pasture by seven. The duties of the woman was mainly to make cheese, and she made several kinds. One kind was Gammelost, a brown colored, strong flavored cheese made of skimmed milk. Gomost was made out of whole milk. If there were goats around, she would end up making Gjetost and Mysost. She also made butter and other milk products, and she had to keep track of what belonged to the different owners which was not an easy task. Besides all that she had to do all the cooking and other household chores.

The working day was many times long, if the cows were brought home late, bedtime could be towards midnight or so.

We know that just before the turn of the century a woman looking after a seter was paid 4 kroner a week, and about 1930 it had climbed to 10 kroner. At the present rate, it takes a little over 5 kroner to equal a dollar.

The boy usually got for his services: one pair of shoes, 20 pairs of socks, two shirts and a suit made of homemade material—vadmél. Besides that, he was sometimes allowed to grow some potatoes on the owner's farm, that is, he could plant one pail full and hope for the best. Nobody mentioned money to him. The boy had a somewhat longer season than the woman.

Wild animals, such as the bear and wolf, were many times a nuisance around the seter, and there are many stories about that. The most famous bear hunter around Trollheimen was Skytter-Tollov who lived roughly 200 years ago. It is said that he died poor, that he had always been poor, but he received a medal for his efforts and he became a legend. He lived in a valley

called Follidalen in Trollheimen. This valley is now almost filled with water. It is a dam for a big power plant built after the Second World War.

The most bother for the young fellow who had to look after the cattle, however, was the kind of weather there is often in the mountains, especially in the late summer when rain and fog often got him chilled to the bone. But of course there were also many sunny and beautiful days.

Many Norwegian writers have written about life on the seter. Hans Aanrud has written a beautiful book for children called "Sidsel Sidserk". In this book, he describes in detail the day the cattle are driven to the seter, and how both the people and the cattle feel when they finally reach the seter and all the good things it stands for. He also describes the trip home from the seter in the fall, and how happy everybody is to be back home again when the summer is over.

Jorgen Moe wrote the lyrics to "The Chalet Girl's Sunday", and Ole Bull wrote the music. This is a romantic song about a girl who works on a seter so close to home that she can see the local church, and she imagines what is going on there, and feels bad because she has to sing the hymns there up in the hills where the ceiling is way too high. She is very homesick.

Edvard Storm wrote more realistic songs about the seter. In his song "Homecoming from the Seter" he says goodbye to the Hulder, a troll in the shape of a goodlooking woman. The Hulder is always trying to conceal the fact that she has a cow's tail and it usually hangs down below her dress.

Some of our most famous folk songs are about life on the seter. One goes like this: "I climbed to the farm (seter) one day, my lass to find, she was unkind. Alas for my joy, my lass was too coy, she said: 'Get away, you're not my boy.'"

"The week crawled by, and Saturday came, I dressed with care and went all the same. I stumbled and swore, I crossed the moor, long after dark I reached her door.

"And when she saw me she was gay, that Saturday and I had my way, and she did say: 'I am sorry I teased. There is lots of room. I am so pleased to see you have come.'"

"She put the kettle on, did she, to brew some tea, a cup just for me. As fast as I could, I gulped what she brewed, I hurried while the going was good."

Still better known is probably the folk song "Last Year I Tended the Goats", and it almost seems like a continuation of the same story: "Last year I was tending the goats in the

valley, this year at the farm with a brat I must dally.

"Last year I could dance when the fiddle was calling, this year rock the crib when my baby is squalling.

"I was seventeen, all the lads tried to kiss me, this year I am eighteen—not a soul seems to miss me.

"Last year I could loll as befitted my charms, this year I must carry a babe in my arms.

"O fie, put my trust in a lad that I'll never, not though he stands up to his neck in the river."

The seter also had its own musical instruments. One is called the "Lur", a wind instrument made of two straight pieces of wood which have been carved out and bound together with birch bark to make a straight horn. Originally it was the instrument of the shepherds and shepherdesses. They used to play pastoral calls upon it to each other between the summer farmsteads in the mountains, as well as to the cattle to call them home. When wild beasts threatened they played harsh frightening sounds upon it to drive them away. (This has been an official description of the Lur, and I shall say it is highfalluting language.) Now listen to what they say about the "Bukkehorn" (horn of a he-goat): "It was used by the shepherds to call the cattle home, and also, like the lur, to frighten away wild animals. However, tunes can also be played upon it."

There is also a kind of singing in Norway called "Kringelhauk". It sounds almost like yodelling and I would associate it with seter music. The Kringel-hauk can also be played on the Hardanger fiddle, and I have a taping of one played by Ola Kallset from Nordmore.

Some of the best memories I have connected with the seter is what we used to call "Seter Helg Fest" or "Seter Holiday Celebration". It was a dance held annually at our local dance hall "Sagatun" to celebrate the homecoming from the seter, as far as I remember it was sometimes the last Saturday in August, or else the first Saturday in September. People came from faraway places to celebrate the Seter Helg Fest. I remember especially one, I figured I was already an established accordion player, but they hired somebody else to do the job. They didn't think I could handle it, and it was one of the great disappointments of my life. So I started practising harder than ever, and I was never turned down again, so it was all for the best after all.

For the young generation, life on the seter is a thing of the past. It is history and belongs to the bygone days. And nobody goes into the mountains to cut grass either. A friend of mine told me last year that he

BULLETIN BOARD

Scandinavian Centre — 14220 - 125 Ave.**FOR BOOKINGS**

Phone The Manager

Office 455-4355

Peter Elander

Res. 452-3907

ANSGAR DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

9554 - 108A Avenue, Phone 467-3492 or 422-8777

Pastor Holger N. Madsen

SERVICE SCHEDULE FOR AUGUST 1975

August 3, 10 & 24 — English at 11 a.m. with guest speakers

August 17 — Danish at 11 a.m. with guest speaker

August 31 — NO SERVICE

Norwegian Western Barbeque and Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest

Saturday, September 13th, 1975**SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE****Viking Room****14220 - 125 Avenue****Edmonton, Alberta****COCKTAILS — 6:30 P.M.****BARBEQUE — 7:30 P.M.****Bring Your Own Steak Or Whatever****Salad, Baked Potato and Other Accoutrements
Supplied Including Barbeque and Fire****TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR \$3.00 FROM**

Wally Broen — 466-8461

Pete Nielsen — res. 436-4109 bus. 484-5384

Scandinavian Centre — 455-4355

owned so many pieces of land where he could cut mountain grass that he had 26 neighbours, but there is no trouble, the grass is rotting down every year.

The only thing that might happen is that the price on imported feed grain might get so high that not even the Norwegians can afford to buy it, and they will have to go back to their own resources.

In the meantime, we shall have to say with Hans Hyldbakk: "When the month of August rolls around, and the nights get darker, and autumn dew weeps on the straw, that is the time when I clearly remember an old seter, where the shepherd boy no longer is needed, and people who pass by are few." □

Continued from Page 1

**CENTENNIAL
CONFERENCE**

overs at Selkirk, Hecla Island and Gimli, where special receptions will be held, to which everyone is invited.

A world premiere of the Centennial Cantata, composed by Professor Hallgrimur Helgason, based on the poem "Sandy Bar", by Guttormur J. Guttormsson, will be performed by the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of

Maestro Piero Gamba, and sung by the Winnipeg Philharmonic Choir, at the Manitoba Centennial Concert Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 12.

These are some of the festivities planned to commemorate this Canada Iceland Centennial. Further details will be sent to you early in August, but I am writing now to urge you to keep these dates in mind and plan to join us in Winnipeg during October 3-12. □

Continued from Page 1

IMPORTANT EVENTS

advance. Plan now to attend what can be a very exciting evening. That evening, once again, is Saturday, Sept. 13 at 6:30 in the Viking Room of the Scandinavian Centre at 14220 - 125 Ave. You can reserve your table now. Look in the back of the paper under the Bulletin Board for phone numbers for making reservations.

Through the grapevine I have heard that there also will be entertainment by the five groups later in the evening. However, Wallie Broen and Claus Jacobsen claim that they need some "rutgut" to assist them before they will entertain you.

Hope to see you all. □